

pass this limit. No matter how a tornado may devastate the West India Islands, and the path of the Gulf Stream, the Coast of Texas has always been clear from its ravages—a most singular and important fact—giving security to the planter and farmer and adding much to Texas, both in a commercial and agricultural point of view.

The prevailing wind on the Texas coast is a southerly wind, gradually turning round to the north toward the Rio Grande. The more it shifts to the south the dryer this wind becomes, from the fact that the more southerly the wind has the more it comes from the land, and consequently the less water it traverses, and the less water it can take up in its course. This, consequently, makes one part of Texas dryer than the other, and divides it into three great belts, each one dryer than the other as they proceed to the southward and westward.

Texas is divided into two great divisions, commonly called Eastern and Western Texas. All east and north of the Trinity is known as Eastern Texas, and all that part west and south of the Trinity is known as Western Texas.

Eastern Texas is generally a wooded country. Western Texas is mostly prairie. Eastern Texas lies in the rainy belt. The belt of greatest rain, beginning at the Sabine, extends as far to the south and west as the mouth of the Brazos. The belt of moderate rain extends from the mouth of the Brazos to Matagorda Bay, and the direct region of Texas, where the prevailing winds get round to the south, with some westerly in it, extends from Matagorda Bay to the Rio Grande. Eastern Texas contains the largest number of slaves, while Western Texas has comparatively few. Brazoria County, at the mouth of the Brazos, and a few counties around, contains the greatest quantity of slaves in Western Texas.

From the Sabine to the Brazos is a country generally well watered, and affording the finest belt of country for raising *San Island Cotton* in the United States. The success in raising it therefore has been very great. The great advantages it possesses are a good soil, sufficient moisture, easy shipment, and the greatest of all, a climate perfectly healthy for the white man and free from storms and tornadoes. It wants but Northern white labor to produce as much cotton as is raised in the world.

Another peculiarity in the climate of Texas is the Northers. The Sierra Madre—the continuation of the Rocky Mountains—and the desert plains at the base, are the cause, and give them their peculiar feature.

Whenever a whirlwind strikes a range of mountains the moisture of those winds is deposited on the windward side of that range, and the current of air passes the range dry, and if the mountains be high and capped with snow, both dry and cool.

Thus the moist south-east trades blowing over the plains of South America are deprived of the moisture. It is deposited on the eastern side, forming the largest rivers in the world—the Amazon, Orinoco, and Parana—while on western side of the range it is rainless. In Chili has never been known to rain, and the Desert of Atacama is a standing memorial of the dryness and sterility of the coast. Occasionally storms rarely pass the low range of the Alleghenies, while the south-west winds of the Pacific, humid and warm, are condensed on the western side of the continent leaving a desert for miles on the eastern side of the great Rocky Mountain range.

There is a great eastward current in the upper atmosphere, dry and cool—fresh from the mountains—when this current descends toward the earth, it presses before it the moist warm wind from the Gulf of Mexico, picking up, as it were, and absorbing its humidity, preventing rain, and causing the sudden change from a mild tropical wind to a cool and dry one.

The sensation of cold is greater than the thermometer would indicate, owing to the fact that the dryness of the atmosphere causes an evaporation from the skin, and as evaporation itself produces cold, the sensation is not only that of the coolness of the wind but that produced by evaporation.

These northers prevail from the Red River down to Vera Cruz, increasing in intensity as they go South. In Western Texas they rarely last over three days—at Vera Cruz, as long as twenty.

Owing to the curve of the coast they blow down shore from Louisiana half way down the Texas coast. They consequently, along that portion of the coast give a perfectly smooth sea and safe anchorage. A *Calypso* vessel can be the whole year safe at anchor.

the far—western seas can be made the sea smooth—the south-east winds being mild and occasioning a sea to dislodge vessel's anchor.

But from Matagorda Bay south to the Rio Grande, where the coast turns and runs north and south—the northern blowing parallel to the coast, raises a tremendous sea, so that at the Rio Grande, during the prevalence of the northerly, no vessel can lie at anchor.

The northers occur from October to April, increasing in power toward the middle of the Winter, gradually dying out in intensity toward Spring.

Their effect upon health is favorable. They clear the atmosphere, and the change from them to the south-east wind is delightful. They do not affect the validity affixed with diseases of the lungs and throat. They are cool but dry. *Consumption is unknown in the area of the norther*, and there is no region where consumptives are so much benefited as in Western Texas. It is the resort of hundreds. The dryness of the atmosphere, the equilibrium of the thermometer, and absence of easterly and north-easterly winds with their ravages and unhealthiness, make Western Texas a most desirable climate for invalids and residence. Meat hung up will not putrefy, but will dry up, and can be carried and kept for weeks without the use of salt and without injury.

This climate is the proper abode for the white man. Here he can live in full health under an almost tropical sun. There is no more healthy region for him on the earth. He can have cultivated cotton—both Sea Island and uplands—sugar, madder, indigo, wheat, and all the grains; while the vines of Spain and the South of France grow with the greatest vigour, and yield the finest wines. Whatever may be said as to the necessity of negro labor in the rice fields of Carolina, or the swamps of Louisiana, it is not necessary in Western Texas. There the white man, while following the occupation of planter of cotton or sugar, or the raising of sheep and cattle or horses, enjoys the most excellent health. Nor is the effect of the climate upon man more remarkable than it is upon animals.

During the year 1861, over 10,000 sheep, from half-breed to full-breed Merinos, were taken in Texas. Their increase for years has been wonderful, doubling every year. They increase in size, at all seasons, and in numbers, showing incessantly the healthiness and excellence of the climate; nothing is so deleterious to sheep as moisture and wet lowlands. Even on the sea-coast, on the islands and mainland bordering on the sea, the English Southdown thrives beyond all expectation as has been the experience of years. Herds of cattle traverse the prairies, enjoying fine pastures and never suffering except from the dryness of some seasons, from which Texas has suffered. The horse flourishes as well as cattle and sheep. A more hardy and durable race of horses cannot be found in the world than the Mustang of Texas. It will preserve all its hardiness and endurance when fed upon grass alone, and needs not to be fed as Northern horses are

The Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States has recently been holding a General Synod at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. On the fifth day of its Session (Tuesday, May 6), a Committee on the Status of the Country reported by resolves, which, after animated discussion and some amendments were adopted without a division, as follows:

**Whereas**, Our beloved country, after having long been blessed with a degree of political and religious freedom, security, and prosperity, unsurpassed in the history of the world; now since found afflicted sorely with a rebellion so armed against itself;

**Therefore**, The Word of God, which is the sole rule of our faith and practice, commands us to oppose to the power of evil, that evil, because they are "ordained of God," to the extent to evil doers and a praise to those who do well; and at the same time, declares that they who "resist the powers" shall receive from Him authority, of liberty and righteousness, if it therefore

**Resolved**, That it is the deliberate judgment of this Synod that the rebellion against the Constitutional Government of this land is most wicked in its inception, unjustifiable in its cause, unnatural in its character, inhuman in its prosecution, oppressive in its aims, and destructive in its results to the interference of law and authority, of liberty and righteousness, if it therefore

**Resolved**, That, in the apprehension of this rebellion, and the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union of the people, we must persevere with unflinching courage, and sacred duty which the Government owes to the nation and the world; and that, therefore, we call on our people to lift up their hands in prayer to the Lord of hosts, and practicing all morally lawful obligations to the civil or domestic side, and without doubting the righteousness of our cause on the other, that He would give wisdom to the leaders of the army and navy, that they may speedily be delivered from treason and anarchy.

**We shall need** to ourselves counsel and succor, the army and navy, that they may speedily be delivered from treason and anarchy.

**Resolved**, While we regard this unhappy war as a righteous judgment of God, visited upon us because of individual and national sins of which we have been guilty; we nevertheless regard this rebellion as more immediately the result of the sin of slavery, which has brought down upon us the curse of God, and therefore hail with unmingled joy the proposition of our Chief Magistrate, which has received the approval of Congress, of releasing all the slaves held in servitude to any State in which Slavery exists, which shall deem it to initiate a system of constitutional emancipation.

**Resolved**, That we deeply sympathize with all loyal citizens and Christian patriots in the rebellious portions of our country; and we cordially invite their co-operation in offering untold supplies of food, clothing, medicine, and other necessities to our distressed country, re-establish fraternal relations between all the States, and make our land, in all true sense, the eye of the storm, and the permanent abode of peace and order.

**Resolved**, That our devout thanks are due to Almighty God for the success which has crowned our arms; and while we earnestly pray for the speedy restoration of the Union, we are excitedly stirred to exert our land and naval forces, in establishing them to overcome our enemies, we regard these tokens of His Divine favor as cheering indications of the final triumph of our Nation.

**Resolved**, That a Committee of five be appointed to proceed to Washington immediately after the adjournment of the Synod, to present to the President of the United States a copy of the Report adopted by this Synod in reference to the status of the country, accompanied by the assurance that our earnest prayers shall continue for the welfare of the Nation, and that every patriotic citizen will be watched to him in the trying and responsible position to which a benignant Providence has called him.

The following were appointed as the Committee:  
Rev. S. D. Starnes, G. A. Lester, D.D., the Rev. H. V. Pohlman, D.D., J. J. Cochrane, and the Hon. H. H. Van Dyke.

**NEXT GOVERNOR OF NEW-JERSEY**

To the Editor of THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.

Sir: Allow me to suggest to the friends of the National Administration in our State New-Jersey for their candidate for next Governor, the name of CORNELIUS VAN VORST of Jersey City. He has always been a consistent Republican, has been twice elected by large majorities Mayor of Jersey City in the face of an adverse political majority. He declined to run at the recent election, and although his election would have been almost certain, the Republican candidate substituted for him was badly beaten. Since the moment his wife first broke out, Mr. Van Vorst has given all his time to the service of his country without a cent of recompense. He has recruited and forwarded to the seat of war nearly a whole brigade, and has sent no bills to Trenton for his services or for incidental expenses. To the families of the volunteers he has been a constant friend, often advancing them money, and always looking after the payments to them from the State without charge. There is not today in New-Jersey another gentleman so universally popular as he is. Representing without any exception the oldest family in the State, being the ninth Cornia, Van Vorst in direct descent born on the same soil, and now residing on the land possessed by the first of his race who landed in America. Of liberal education, ample private fortune, and a champion for honesty above the shadow of reproach, he would honor any Party, and is just the man wanted at the head of affairs in such times as these, when personal honesty appears to be rare and official conscience elastic.

With Mr. Van Vorst's name at the head of the Republican ticket next Fall, victory is already organized; and I trust the party will select him, and that he will accept the nomination.

REPUBLICAN.

**PERSONAL.**

—An officer of the U. S. sloop-of-war Richmond, writes thus from New Orleans on the 27th of April of one of the few Union men in that city:

"Yesterday about noon, a very tall man was seen standing up in a small boat waiting for the ship, [which was lying at the levee], and pulling a white handkerchief. He came on board very much excited. He is a Kentuckian by birth, 6 feet 3 inches high, has lived in Kentucky 37 years, and was once Mayor and twice Recorder of the city. Captain Bailey went on shore yesterday to see the authorities at City Hall. This gentleman, Judge Simms, was introduced to him. He remarked to Capt. Bailey that he was glad to see him, and that he had been long looking for him, and that he had been long in coming. Captain Bailey replied, that he did not think he had been long in coming, since he started. When the Judge came out, Dr. Stone, the Surgeon-General of the Confederate army, commenced an altercation with him in the street in front of the St. Charles Hotel, until he got a crowd around, and then left. The crowd then told him (the Judge), that he had better leave the city, for if they caught him again it might be his hanging him. Some advised to hang him at once to a lamp-post. He finally edged off, winding his way down the different streets toward the levee, till he got a boat with two boys, promising them \$5 to row him across the river. As he came near the ship he told them to pull alongside. He is now on board, under the stars and stripes. He has a place in the country on the Jacksonville road, some 70 or 80 miles from the city—has a family of six children, one a son 24 years of age, who has been pressed into the Confederate army. He is a very intelligent man, and has told a great deal about the South, and what he has endured."

The gallant Lieut. D. Waller Hoxey of Paterson, New-Jersey, reached home from Williamsburg on Monday evening. Hardly nineteen years old, he has won laurels that might grace the brow of a veteran. Advanced by the sickness of the captain to the command of his company, he led them into the battle of Williamsburg sixty strong, and brought from the field only nineteen men living and unhurt; and when he himself was struck by a Minie rifle ball, only three of his company were on their feet. Withwithstanding his wound, he continued in the command of the little remnant of his slaughter, comrades till the end of the fight. Nor did he seek relief, or receive any medical care, till the next day when he suffered the amputation of his fingers.

—Major Adolph Schwartz, a former resident of Staten Island, who was wounded in the hip and knee by rifle-bullets at the battle of Petersburg Landing, was on Tuesday welcomed home by his late fellow citizens in an enthusiastic manner, and after receiving the honors of the shore veterans, they conveyed him to his residence at the Four Oaks, and with warm but polite intentions desired him to remain here for some days. The gallant soldier was once taken to the hospital by a rebel bullet.